



Subsurface Barrier Validation with the SEAttrace™ Monitoring System



Developer: Science & Engineering Associates, Inc.
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Crosscutting Area: CMST

Subsurface
Contaminants
FOCUS AREA

Problem:

In situ barriers for the containment of high-risk contaminants in soils are currently being developed by the Department of Energy (DOE). These include slurry walls, grout barriers, cryogenic barriers, and other forms of impermeable barriers. Because of their relatively high cost, the barriers are intended to be used in cases where the risk is too great to remove the contaminants, the contaminants are too difficult to remove with current technologies, or the potential for movement of the contaminants to the water table is so high that immediate action needs to be taken to reduce health risks. Consequently, barriers are primarily intended for use in the high-risk sites where few viable alternatives exist to

stop the movement of contaminants in the near term. Assessing the integrity of the barrier once it is emplaced, and during its anticipated life, is a very difficult but necessary requirement. Existing-surface based and borehole geophysical techniques do not provide the resolution required to assure the formation of an integral in situ barrier.

Solution:

Science and Engineering Associates, Inc. (SEA) is developing an integrated, real-time, gaseous-tracer-based monitoring/verification system. This system, called SEAttrace™, is able to locate and size leaks with a high degree of accuracy for subsurface barriers which are located in an unsaturated

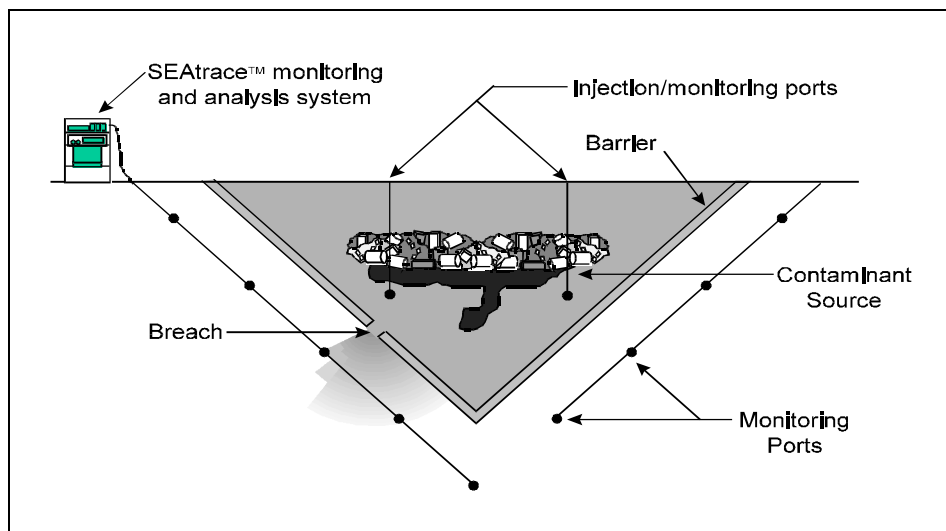
medium. SEAttrace™ uses gaseous-tracer injection, in-field real time monitoring, and real-time data analysis to evaluate barrier integrity.

Benefits:

- Provides early detection by measuring vapor leaks in containment systems where the greatest risk is posed by liquid leaks
- Applicable to any impermeable barrier emplaced in the unsaturated zone
- Inexpensive: uses readily available, non-toxic gaseous tracers; does not require an inordinately large number of sampling points; and injection and sampling points can be emplaced by direct push techniques
- Capable of both assessing a barriers' initial integrity and providing long-term monitoring

Technology:

SEAttrace™ is predicated on the very simple and predictable transport process of binary gaseous diffusion in porous media. Diffusion is an attractive process to utilize for leak detection because the tracer concentration histories measured at locations distant from the source are



Resulting concentration histories at each of the sample locations, along with soil medium properties, are provided to the global optimization code. The code then iterates to find

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Figure 1: Project schedule. The timeline spans from 1996 to 1999. Key milestones include: Base Contract Start (beginning of 1996), Field Evaluation in Subscale Barrier (end of 1997), Option I Go/No Go Decision (beginning of 1998), Field Testing (beginning of 1999), and Contract End (end of 1999). A red triangle labeled 'Gate 4' is positioned at the start of 1998, and another red triangle labeled 'Gate 5' is at the end of 1999.